FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

UNDAY, Per Year DAILT AND SUNDAY, POP Year..... Pestage to Foreign Countries added. THE RUN. New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned. View must in all cases send slamps for that purpose.

Choking Inquiry.

Inquiry as to the revenue of the Govern ment and the probability of a deficiency would seem to be a proper business for the Senate. Yet Senator STEWART'S resolution for such an inquiry was opposed with heat, and finally sent to the Finance Committee, whose function in the matter is understood to be that of the undertaker.

Senator STEWART may be a reprehensible silver crank, but it seems to us that he was not injuring the dignity of the Senate or trying to injure the interests of the country in proposing that inquiry. There can be no more legitimate subject for the investigation of the Senate than the revenue and its fluctuations, especially in view of the fact that a tariff with revenue for its sole object must soon be made. It is a known fact that the revenue from imports is decreasing. The enforced economies of a period of commercial depression must tend to the continuance of a decrease. Can it do the country any harm to know the exnet facts? Must not the suppression of them give rise to injurious suspicions?

There is such a thing as a wild and groundless panie of virtue, and the Senate was overcome by such a panic on Tuesday.

No Yielding to Traitors!

It is queer, but the little gang of Mugwumps and Anti-Snappers, the professional malcontents of politics, learn nothing from continual contusions, and still yearn for additional à posteriori arguments. This gang are now howling and yelping with their estomed insolence against the Hon. ISAAC H. MAYNARD, who seems likely to get the Democratic nomination for Justice of the Court of Appeals next October. In fact, we are justified in saying that Judge MAYNARD will get that nomination now, for it would be a cowardly and fatal weakness in a political party to refuse to nominate the man whom it prefers, and to throw him over in crouching empliance with the demands of notorious traitors and malingerers. Judge MAYNARD has the learning and the temperament for the post to which it is proposed to call him; and his character is above reproach. It was his fortune in a time of strong political excitement in the State to incur the enmity of men whose enmity is a glory to every Democrat that enjoys it. The Democratic party cannot refuse a more than equal responsibility with Judge MAYNARD in every opinion and every act with which he is charged by the bushwhackers of polities: nor can it yield without dishonor to

Judge MAYNARD has talents and merits which need no herald; but were his merits and talents much less than they are, the peratic party of New York could not afford to sacrifice him to a slanderous clique never faithful to the Democracy, and always ready to make terms and conventions desertion with the Republicans

Who the Deuce Is Pillsbury ?

The other day we took the trouble to ask Who the deuce is PILLSBURY? the man that they say is going to be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts. We have reved a number of answers indicating an interest in the subject which we can hardly share. When tornadoes are running amuck in their jealousy of Nancy Hanks, and the Mugwump party shows an increase of 25 per cent, through the arrival of five Chinese bables in Washington, is it a time to organize a PILLSBURY Search Expedition? What earthly or everlasting difference can it make whether the Massachusetts Republicans nominate a man or a mouse, or a cookade, as Mr. EMPUSON said of a Masanchusetts Governor of forty years ago Besides, it is not certain that the Massachusetts Republicans will nominate PILLS-BURY. They may nominate FREDERICK THOMAS GREENHALGE, the MARK TWAIN of the Merrimae, or Tom HART, the idol of the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY OSBORNE, or ROGER WOLCOTT, the Portrait of a Gentleman, or RANSOM RHODES of South Boston, or INDEPENDENCE BALL of Billerica. If they nominate PILLSBURY, they will have to find him; and perhaps they can't find him. At any rate, we say now and here

and for the future, that this is not a PILLABURY bureau of inquiry. If PILLSis on a newspaper in this town, he nests to go back and register. If he be a wn clerk and bell ringer in Oakham Lower falls, he will have to look out for the farmer vote, for JOHN RUSSELL is now abroad; and if he is keeping store in Toad IIII we hope he will keep. But wherever deuce he is, we decline to be held responsible for producing him. He must find himself.

Why a Hearing?

We must ask for explanation, from any quarter, why the Committee on Ways and feans, when considering their duty to frame a bill for a new tariff, should designate certain hours when they will hear what is to be said upon the question by manufacturers. Why are manufacturers or private business men of any sort invited or suffered to argue for their own interests before statesmen who, when they received from the people the commission to mak another tariff, received also precise and absolutely unmistakable directions for making it? What could be simpler in meaning, or more impenetrably ironclad against the entrance of disagreeing inter pretations, than the rule which the last Demogratic National Convention, and the popular vote afterward, decided, should guide the present Committee on Ways and Means in the matter of taxation?

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no onstitutional power to impose and collect tariff dutie

except for the purpose of revenue only." This utterance was conceived by the Na tional Democratic Convention and ratifled by the people, with the purpose of not only creating a new and constitutional revenue system, but of putting a final stop intolerable public outrage, the robbory of the many by a few enjoying at the hands of the Government the particular and unconstitutional favor of protection. Between the practice of permitting manu facturers to state the condition and wants of their business, and that of sternly guarding the tariff makers from all con-

the Republican and the victorimogratic platform. By the Democratic doctrine there is but one idea, that should enter into the imposition of a tariff, namely, revenue. Protection, the exploitation of the theory that the Government may properly adjust its revenues so as to favor its own people against foreigners, violates the Constitution and leads to robbery, as the people decided in 1892. Consideration of the condition of particular trades and manufactures, or even of the state of the nation in general, in short, all sentiment or emotion in the line of so called patriotism, must be inflexibly eliminated from the thoughts of a Democratic tariff maker of to-day, or he will betray his party and write it down, a fraud.

Keep the manufacturers away from the Committee on Ways and Means! They are either self-seeking capitalists who hope to get from the committee a franchise to rob the many, or they are the very robbers themselves, and in any case there can be neither compromise nor parley with them.

The Wanderers' Return.

The summer is ended. Tens of thousands of New Yorkers who have been out of the city during the hot weather are getting back to it, or preparing to come back, or anxious to come. Perhaps more than a hundred thousand of them will get settled in

their city homes during this autumn month. We suppose that most of them have enjoyed themselves while they were away whether they went to the seaside, or to some quiet country place, or out in the woods, or away among the mountains, or to some fash ionable resort, or anywhere else, and whether they spent their time in the active or the passive mood, in the New York or in the Boston habit, in a very sociable manner or otherwise, in sporting, courting, or mental culture, or even merely in lying off, which is regarded by some elderly people as the

most enjoyable way in hot weather. Nearly all of them will doubtless be glad to get back to the charming city, and to their homes in it, and to their friends here. They must by this time be tired of staying away. They must often have longed for the time of their return. They will find life here even more satisfactory than usual, in some respects. All things are ready for them. The prospects are tip-top. The temperature is agreeable, and we are to have a fine autumn. Society is in the best of humor. There is a tremendous amount of business going on here. The city is healthy, and has been cleaned up since they left us. There are sports and amusements to meet every taste, even the musical. The place looks lovely. We are sure that they will like it better than ever. How attractive is the blooming name of New York! We shall be as happy to see them all back

among us as they must be to get here again. We have missed them. We have longed for their company. We need their money. We should like them to help us to push the clouds away. We are most anxious to serve them. We want them to freshen up business, and make it brisk. We wish to see them on the streets and in other places. We shall be pleased to have them occupy their pews in the churches and synagogues. In short, we desire that the hundred thousand New Yorkers of both sexes who are yet out of town, shall hurry home. The city will be better, brighter, richer, supplier, and jollier for their presence. Welcome to the whole of them!

We have not had such bad times during their absence as they might think. We have done pretty well, notwithstanding the financial stringency and the scarcity of currency, notwithstanding the dulness in business and the cantrips of the Anarchists, notwithstanding the necessity of sticking to work while they were loading or dancing about, notwithstanding the warmth of

some days and the showers of others. We are always pleased that so many of our esteemed fellow citizens are able to g away to the country. There they throw off care, enjoy relaxation, get a change of scenery, turn the mind into new channels have time for books, easy pastimes, and the free play of the emotions and every kind of fun, and sometimes better their health. It is as good to go out of town for a while as to come back, and stay till well along in the next year.

We repeat that, now that autumn is here it is time for the hundred thousand New Yorkers yet lingering in out-of-the-way places, to hasten their return to the great, beautiful, genial, and fortunate city of their affections.

The Latest Phase of the Slamese Affair It begins to look as if the British Foreign Office had been overreached in the negotiations relating to Siam. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, unwilling to increase the anxieties of an electoral campaign, assented to the demands made by Lord Ross BERY, but these did not include any guarantee that Siam should remain independent and thus constitute a so-called buffer State between the English and the French posses sions in Farther India. Since, however, the result of the general election was practically determined at the first balloting on Aug. 20. France has declined to content herself with the Bangkok Government's sceeptance of her ultimatum, and has insisted upon further concessions which, if obtained, will amount to the creation of a

French protectorate over the whole of the

Siamese territory. The position taken by Lord Roseberry with regard to Siam was essentially different from that which has been adhered to by his predecessors in the Foreign Office with regard to Afghanistan. It has been ostensibly in the name and in the interest of her ally, the Ameer of Cabul, that England has resisted Russian encroachments upon the Afghan frontier. It was, on the other hand, avowedly and exclusively in England's nterest that Lord ROSEBERY protested against the enforcement of a pacific blockade in Siamese waters, and against the seizure of the region on the left bank of the Mekong River north of the twenty-first parallel of latitude. The blockade having been discontinued in compliance with the protest, and satisfactory assurances having been given with respect to the territory north of the parallel mentioned, the British Foreign Office had no longer any pretext for making itself a party to the siamese dispute. The narrow ground on which Lord ROSEBERY had based his intervention was thus cut from under his feet and thenceforth Slam seemed to be at the mercy of French exaction. Undoubtedly the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs

without his bost. Scarcely had the result of the general election of Aug. 20 been ascertained than the French representative at Bangkok confounded the Siamese by demands altogether transcending the limits of the ultimatum,

took for granted that France would hold

herself bound by the ultimatum, the terms

of which were known, and had been ac

cepted by Siam. But in this assumption

as events have proved, he was reckoning

The money indemnity of three million dollars had been paid, and the requisite measures had been taken for the surrender of the few posts occupied by the Slamese on the left bank of the Mekong. The French upon their part, however, refused to withdraw from a district on the right bank of that river which they had seized by way of security for Slam's fulfilment of her obligations. This was not all. The French Minister at Bangkok demanded that the Siamese Government should pledge itself that all future concessions for roads, railways, canals, and other public works on the right bank of the Mekong should be given exclusively to Frenchmen. It is obvious that such an agreement would bring Frenchmen into the heart of Slam and give them a monopoly of communication between the great natural highways of the country. Nor did the exactions of the French Minister stop here. He insisted that all the foreigners serving in the Siamese navy should be immediately dismissed. A compliance with this summons would not only render the naval force quite worthless, but would encourage demands for the expulsion of foreigners from other branches of the public service, a step which would be followed by the enforced substitution of Frenchmen. The inevitable effect of such proceedings would be to establish practically, if not avowedly, a French protectorate at Bangkok, and to reduce the Slamese sovereign to the position of the Bey of Tunis. England, as we have said, seems to have

no status for complaining of the conduct of France in this matter, because Lord Rose-RERY committed what many observers at the time deemed the mistake of refusing to espouse openly the cause of Siam, and confined himself to the defence of certain British interests, which have in fact been con served. But, although one cannot see what ground is now left to the British Foreign Office for openly objecting to the gradual erection of a French protectorate at Bangkok, diplomacy has many roundabout and subterranean ways of promoting a desired result. Where England can scarcely act in her own name, she can put forward China in her place. Slam is a tributary State of the Middle Kingdom, and the Pekin Government has an indisputable right to resist an attempt to convert its vassal into a French dependency. Should it choose to exercise the right, it can give the French a great deal of trouble, as their experience in Tonquin has proved. Envoys from Slam are now said to be pressing their claims for support upon LI HUNG CHANG, Viceroy of Chih-li, and director of the Chinese foreign policy. His decision is likely to be largely in fluenced by private assurances with regard to the probable attitude of England in certain contingencies. The good will of the Pekin Government has become extremely important in the eyes of the British Foreign Office since the approach of Russia to the confines of India; and should China determine to defend Slam on the ground that she is protecting her vassal, it is scarcely likely that England would permit the coer clon of the Middle Kingdom by the bombardment of one of its great seaports at the hands of a French fleet.

It is pretty clear, at all events, that w have not yet heard the last of the Slamese affair. The French are evidently determined to make the most of their advantages, but they may find out that little Siam is not so friendless as she seems.

A while ago the surveyors of the Victoria Nyanza railroad tolled up a mountain to make instrumental observations of the surrounding country. Behind them were negroes carrying the heavy surveying instruments. The ascent was steep, and was possible only along a narrow pathway.

Suddenly the men with the instruments faced about and beat a hasty and ignominious retreat down the hill. A swarm of angry bees had issued from a hole in a cliff, their beiligerency fully aroused and their weapons of offence all ready for use. The firead survey was sudand all work ceased for nearly half a day. The instrument bearers did not venture to return. The surveyers were prisoners on the mountain side, for they did not dare to run the gauntlet of the enraged insects: and they walted till after dark, when the bees had gone to sleep, before they tiptoed around the enemy's stronghold and returned to camp.

Four months ago a German, Capt. von MANTEUFFEL, marched against a rebel chief in East Africa, and coming to a hostile village, ordered its bombardment with hand grenades. At the fourth shot the enemy was unexpectedly reënforced by a swarm of bees, which, with the utmost dash and bravery, attacked the troops in front and ear, and on both flanks. The panie that seized these beleaguered soldiers was irrepressible, and they took to the woods on a lvely run, many throwing away their guns and ammunition in their tremendous haste to get away. It took an hour to rally the fugitives, and when they returned to the serious business of the day, they found that the natives had also lit out into the

These are the latest illustrations the venerable historic truth, that when bees are well they can put to rout the heroes of many battles, who would scorn to be dismayed by musketry or cannon.

The Decision Is Made.

What's all this nonsense about backsliding members of the Democratic party checking the march of tariff reform, or of the Republicans, as a party, scheming to resist it, with the thought of keeping things as they are? Neither Republican nor Demo crat can properly place any impediment is the way of a tariff revolution so radical and so dispassionate that it will honestly and utterly extirpate the principle of protection Even the opposition to the victorious party of last November, cannot loyally dispute th effort to carry out the popular decree that the nation's economic policy shall be changed, and that unrestrained hostility to the present protective system shall be the rule in making the change.

The Republican who presumes to delay tariff for revenue only is a rebel. The Dem ocrat who stands in the way is a traitor Down with rebels and traitors !

The American Bar Association is holding its convention in Milwaukee this week, and the sessions of the Pan-American Medical Con gress will be held in Milwaukee next week. In the first-named body, there are delegates from this country only; but in the other body, there will be delegates from all the republics of the three Americas, from the British-Canadian provinces, from the West Indies, and from Hawaii. The principles of scientific medicin are co-extensive with the world; the method of jurisprudence are not alike in any two countries. The ideas and the system of the Tampico, and Panama will be fundament ally like those of their brethren from New York, Mobile. Milwaukes, and Sac raments. There are positive definitions in the science of medicine; there are formulas of universal application, not disputable by the delegates to the Pan-Ameri can Medical Congress. But in the domain

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of law, evan of American law, there is lack of system: there is disords. The learned New York lawyer, who read the first paper before the American Bar Association a. Milwaukee, spoke of this fact with discouragement. And yet, as he remarked, "there certainly qught to be such a thing as a science of American jurisprudence." He argued that the jurispruddence of the different States might be brought into substantial harmony by a codification of the underlying principles of law. He said that the differences between the private law of the various States are nearly as great as were those between the laws of the various prov inces of France before the formation of the

It is to the credit of the large colored poplation of the city that not a word of complaint shout the hardness of the times is heard from them. They are all working people they are not paid any more than they earn their rents are fully as high as those of other occupants of similar houses; and some of them are doubtless out of work. Yet our colored fellow citizens do not whine aloud in the streets, or disturb the public peace, or They give evidence of their superiority to According to a report of one of the charitable are in need do not ask any more help than usual, and we learn from our local reporters that hardly any one of them is to be seen at the places where free soup, free ice, free eigarettes, or free loaves are distributed early every man and woman of them would rather work for such pay and at such occupa tion as will give him or her the money to buy plain victuals than beg the dole of charity.

It gives us pleasure to speak a good word for our colored American fellow citizens at this time, and to hold them up as an example to those white settlers who possess a spirit less manly than theirs

The fact that the last Thursday of No. vember is the last day of the month troubles some of our correspondents, who are in doubt whether Thanksgiving Day will be appointed for the 23d or the 30th. The last Thursday has always been appointed for Thanksgiving Day, and it undoubtedly will be so set apart this year. In 1871, 1876, and 1882. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated on Nov.

We have learned by our despatches from Savannah and Charleston that more than one-Carolina was destroyed by the great cyclone. vesting of the season's erop when the rude and waves swept over the fields in which the slender stalks of the plant were standing and ruined their ripened heads. The loss must be heavy for the southern regions of both the States.

Yet the American rice crop of the year be heavy. The Louisiana crop is safe. The ripens earlier in the Louisiana lowlands than from New Orleans we are assured that the year's yield in Louisiana will not fall short of 1,500,000 barrels, and that the quality is of the est. Within the past twenty years that State has become the leading rice State of the South and the culture of the plant is now one of its chief industries, and one of its most profitable At an average price of \$6 a barrel, this rice experts predict that the annual yield will se doubled within a very few years, and the prediction is founded upon the regular increase in the size of the crop since 1880. Though only a part of the State is adapted to raising rice, that part is large enough to produce far more than twice the product of this season,

We do not believe that the great public improvements needed in Brooklyn will be executed, or that its local grievances, as de scribed in the Forum by Mr. EDWARD M. SHEP ARD, can be removed, until the city is united with New York, so that the administration of its affairs shall be directed by a municipal government representative of the whole popula ion of the metropolis on both sides of the East River.

The Government of South Carolina is the cannot be permitted to carry on the trade in other States. The Governor got up a plan by attack of the armored prow. which he believed he could produce a cheap ticle, undersell all other venders, supply the markets of the country, destroy competition, fill the coffers of the State, and enable South Carolina to wallow in wealth. He had been assured that the State, by virtue of its liquo law, "possesses the full rights of a trading corporation, and is empowered to carry on business beyond its own bounds." It was an intoxicating prospect. But the project and the hope have been nipped in the bottle, and smitten in the label. The Commissioner of Patents has rendered a decision that the State's trade mark cannot be lawfully regis tered as that of a mercantile corporation possessed of full powers, and consequently the State cannot receive authority to pursue, or be protected in pursuing, the liquor traffic in the country at large.

This decision is conclusive. It is preservative of South Carolina and the State Treasury It is lucky for Governor TILLMAN.

WHO THE DEUCE IS PILLSBURY? Is This the Man ? To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: In reply to you

inquiry, "Who the dence is Pillsbury?" permit me to enlighten you. Pillsbury is a Boston man, who is a present city editor of Daily America, published in New Fork city. He is a tall, spare man, with a vigorou ntellect. He was never expelled from Harvard.

Pillabury and the Prince.

To the Roiton of The Sun-Sir: My papa says you nust be awful ignorant not to know who Mr. Pillsbury is that wants to be Governor. He has Ob, such a be house in Hoston / and his first name is Albert Edward Papa says that the Queen of England's son is nam. Albert Edward, too, and that he looks like Mr. Pil bury. He is just as nice as he can be, but I hope Go ernor Russell will be Governor just as Imag as ever he like SARAH STANDISH TODA DORCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 81.

Hurrah for Toad Hill !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My attention has been called to an article in your paper saking who Pillabury is. "Is he any relation to Pillabury of Toad Hill, &c.?" In reply would say that I am the only Pill bury in this vicunity; have kept the Brown Store since 1868. Have often sold fish to ex-Governor Brackets when he went down to the shore dahing. I am a red-hot Republican, and will take the nomination for Gov ernor er any other honorable position in which I can stand up for protection, which you and the Demoeratic party are trying to destroy.

TOAD HILL, Aug. 81. ZENAS T. PILLABURY.

A Versatile Genius. To you Rowon or The Son-Sir: Eucs Pilisbury ba been Town Clerk here for thirty-eight years come nex town meeting, and he has rung the town bell in the Congregational (Evangelical) meeting house for more than twenty-five. He has been Pound Keeper, Over seer of the Poor, foreman of Hiawatha Hook and Ladder, and representative of the Oakham Lowe Palls-Nipmuck district in the Legislature. He is an active Republican, and the best checker player in du village; and should be be nominated for Governor be will receive the enthusiastic support of Oakham Lowe Fails without distinction of party. Princ E. Dunn.

The "Professional Women" Asked to Hen the Bible.

OARHAM LOWER FALLS, Aug. 30.

To run Engon or Tax Sus-Sec. I wish through you columns to suggest most respectfully that the ladies o the "Professional Woman's League" read the 7th of the 8th chapter of St. John in cont with their late action. Aug. 81, 1893.

The Century for September is notable chiefly as containing the first part of a novalette by Mr. Brat Harts, called "The Helr of the McHullahes;" a further installment of Phillips Brook's letters, and Mrs. Oll-phant's short sketch of Daniel Defoe. Miss Grace King's "Releasy Stories" are charming; and charming also, is line Rease's poem, "When Poly Takes the Air," the literature actually add to the peem. The other articles are quite up to the Conterp's standard. SHOOTING UNDER WATER.

Oun, Not, and Torpedo to Be on Trial at

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.-In the next stage of development of the American pavy, submarine warfare is likely to take a prominent part. sub-surface boat is to be built, either of the the Destroyer's gun and both the Whitehead and the Howell torpedoes will undergo a series of tests. During the coming month a very interesting combination trial will take place, in which the gun, the torpedoes, and several competing steel nets, designed for protecting vessels from the attacks of torpedoes, are all expected to figure. Beginning with the under-water gup, this is

32 feet long, of 16 inches calibre, and is mounted 6% feet below the surface of the water. Its shells can carry 300 pounds of gun cotton, but in its trials last year at Brooklyn only dummy proectiles were used, as the purpose was to find out what its range was, and its degree of accuracy within that range. It is known from those trials that it has a range of 600 feet, and since the projectiles then used were imperfect n some respects, and stronger ones have since been constructed, this range may be exceeded. Last year it was found that up to 200 feet the accuracy in the vertical plane was good, but beyond that point the projectile was apt to deflect upward. Out of twenty shots fired last year eight broached the surface of the water between the 200 and the 300 feet nets, and our more between the 300 and the 400 feet back, because a battle-ship's armored belt exthe purpose of the Eriesson gun is to strike below the belt. However, three of the twenty shots went through the 600-feet net, and if this can be done with a part of the projectiles, we may fairly hope that under improved construction it can be done with all.

Turning to the torpedoes, the excellent perormances of the Howell pattern, in point of speed and range, have been gratifying. Its accuracy has always been a strong point, its certainty of motion in a horizontal plane directly to its object being well known, and a result of the principle on which it is based. It is also remarkable for the high ratio of the weight of the charge to the total weight of the torpedo, and its construction is comparatively simple. Now that such great advances have been made in velocity and range, and also in iniformity of submersion, in all which points it was originally lacking, its sphere of useful ness is beyond question. As for the Whitehead. with its astonishing velocity, its reputation was long ago established in many countries. so that the only thing to determine was whether the torpedoes that are made here on this system for the navy conformed to the high requirements of the contract. They must have n average speed of thirty-one knots per hour during the first 400 yards of their run, and a speed of twenty-nine knots for the second 400 pards. The vertical deviation must not exceed two feet nor the lateral deviation ten feet on

any part of the course. The steel nets which are to be tested are of various patterns, and the Bureau of Ordnance indicated some time ago that American would sooner or later be put in competition with foreign inventions or manufactures of this sort. European services seem to be well convinced of the utility of the net for protective purposes. ome of the torpedo makers profess to be able to perforate the nots and reach the hull of the vessel; others have contrivances for diving beneath the nets. But whatever may be the success achieved or promised in either particular, foreign nations rely on nets, and our own service needs to procure them. Any ardiness in the matter is probably due in part to the desire to get a net of American make which, in the great requisites of lightness. flexibility, easo of storage, and rapidity and convenience of handling, can equal or surpass he best foreign products. It is hoped that the result of the coming attack upon nets by the submarine gun will be the selection of some pattern for manufacture and issue to the armored vessels of our navy.

With all these appliances the attention given o submarine warfare in the near future will be very marked. The real value of the underwater gun becomes the more important to ascertain inasmuch as it might perhaps be used to advantage on the submarine boat which it is proposed to construct. It could also be mounted on rams, and perhaps increase their only legal liquor dealer in that State, but it effectiveness, since it could be discharged when within range and followed up by the

INSPECTED BY GEN. HARRISON.

The ex-President Goes Over the Cruiser New York at Cramp's Shipyar PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.-Ex-President Har

ison. Lieut. John F. Parker, Mrs. Parker, and Mrs. Dimmick arrived here this morning from Cape May, and were driven to Cramp's ship yard, where they boarded the cruiser Nev York. The guests were greeted by Capt. Phillip They made a thorough inspection of the vessel The regulation salute of twenty-one guns, i

The regulation salute of twenty-one guns, in honor of the ex-President, was not fired because the cruiser had no powder on board. The beating of a drum and the sounding of a bugle was the only salutation.

Gen. Harrison said he was in good health, but declined to talk on matters of a national character. He declared that he was only thinking of the Grand Army reunion at Indianapoils, where he will make an address on next Tuesday. This afternoon Lieut, Parker, who is attached to the cruiser, gave an informal luncheon on board the vessel to the guesta. The ex-President left for Indianapoils at 4:30 o'clock. Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Parker will visit friends at Bryn Mawr until next Wednesday, when the New York will proceed to sea.

Autt-masonle

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the recent Cor mission appointed to settle the boundary between Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, najority, if not all, were Masons of high degree, The Chief Executive, the Attorney-General a mate

We have never stood in the northeast corcorner or gazed upon the splender of a Grand Prince Kadosch; yet before condemning gentlemen who have done these things we mus wait for evidence of wrongdoing, especially if they be public officers.

After the Ball.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: It may be rather latto sek such a question, but isn't it probable that if th say for seventy-five initial into Pennsylvania, as he would have done, that his entire army would have dear that his entire army would have been captured and the war ended almost on the spot? As Morgan raider said to me the other day: "Hell, if we'd known there were so many men at home we never would have crossed the river."

Vinustria:

To van Entros or Tax Sun-Sir: I observe that the name "Diuk" is quite common in the blue grass region of Kentucky, and upon inquiry I find that it is a nick-name for "Dillard." Is it possible that the sage of Lumpkin county, for, as Mr. Dillard Hofts? X. Y. Z. CLARKE COUNTY, Ey.

Antagonist. From the Boston Transcript.

Aletter lately published in the Autorité of Paris signed Paul de Cassagnae, shows that in the graces of life French politicians are as well trained as are the gentlemen who form the club known as the House of Commons. The letter is addressed to Lieut Laudet of the Reserves, the opponent of the writer in the Department of the Gers. Thus runs the pretty note:

MOMERTH: In your pasty and silly reply—for you mink and write like a cobbler—you use a word which I tolerate from nobody. Because I am not pleased to argue with a puppy like you, and to advertise you by my presence at your electors meetings, to which no one goes, you call "backing out," what on Day part is only contempt and dis dain; that word, in your moutily, Monsieur Laudet, is in prudent, and here, to show you that one does not retire before such a whipper-mapper as you. I pull your sare, your great hare's ears, for you, and if perchance the Lieutenant of the Reserves is less of a coward than the candidate, he will come and see whether I retire before either one or the other. Commons. The letter is addressed to Lieut Laudet o

From Puch. Magistrate—The case against you looks pretty dark, -Dat's ail right, Jedge; I kin prove an

CONDITION OF THE TREAS

able Deficts or \$50,000,000

Washington, Aug. 31.—There is every cation that a deficit in the United States Toury of \$50,000,000 will exist at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1804, unless measures are taken to avert it. At the present rate of receipts ins will be shown by the official figures to be issued to-morrow) the aggregate receipts for the current fiscal year will be \$330,000,000. The rate of expenditures for the past two months, if continued through the rest of the year, will amount to \$420,000,000. If this ratio were kept up the deficit at the balance of the year would therefore be nearly \$100,000,000, but this ratio is not expected to continue. The receipts, it is believed, will be greater and the expenditures lighter. The actual receipts for July and August of the current fiscal year aggregate \$55,000,000. The recelpts for the same months for the fiscal year 1892 aggregated \$68,000,000, or a less during the first two months of the present fiscal year. as compared with the same months of the previous fiscal year, of \$13,000,000, In other words, receipts are coming in at the rate of \$330,000,000 a year, when during the corresponding months of last year the receipts were

at the rate of \$409,000,000. The actual receipts of the Government for he fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, were \$385.818,028, or at the rate of about \$32.000,-000 a month, while the present rate of receipts is about \$27,500,000 a month. The expenditures for the first two months of the current fiscal year amount to \$71,000,000, or at the

tures for the first two months of the current flecal year amount to \$71,000,000, or at the rate of \$420,000,000 a year, while the expenditures for the corresponding months of the last flacal year amounted to \$08,000,000, or at the rate of \$408,000,000 a year.

It will be noticed that the rate of receipts and expenditures on the lst of September. 1892, ran evenly, while at the same period this rear the receipts and expenditures are nearly \$100,000 apart. This large disparity between the receipts and expenditures of the Government is not likely to continue. It is difficult, in yiew of fixed permanent appropriations, to reduce to any great extent the expenditures of the Government, but it is believed that they will not greatly exceed at the end of the present fiscal year \$400,000,000. The expenditures for the previous flacal year were \$383,000,000. In the matter of internal revenue alone, it is ascertained that at this time there are 146,000,000 gallons of spirits in distillery warebouses, as against 120,000,000 gallons for the same period of last year. This means that \$18,000,000 in internal revenue taxes, which last year were in the Government coffers, are now locked up in bonded warehouses, the owners not having the money with which to pay the taxs. This large sum of money will, of course, be unlocked in time and gradually find its way into the Teasury. Not so, however, with custom revenues. All advices point to the fact that importations are falling off and receipts, of course, from that source fall with them. It is estimated, however, that at the present time there is locked up in bonded warehouses. In New York \$13,000,000 or hord more goods than were in New York warehouses at the same period last year. The amount of revenue which these goods will pay is not as easily estimated as that on goods in distillery warehouses. It is considerable, however, and as soon as money becomes more plentiful will find its way into the Treasury.

consucrance, nowerer, and as soon as money becomes more plentiful will find its way into the Treasury.

While the Government receipts have been falling off and the expenditures continuing the difference had to be met from the cash in the Treasury. On July I the available Treasury balance, including the gold reserve. Was \$124,000,000: on Sept. I the same balance will be \$107,000,000. This balance is composed of \$17.000,000. This balance is composed of \$17.000,000. This balance is composed of \$17.000,000 in gold and \$10,000,000 in fractional currency, for. The inroad made on the Treasury cash by the falling off of receipts has occasioned much concern in Treasury circles, and Secretary Carlisle and those associated with him in the conduct of the Treasury Department have during the past month had frequent conferences as to the best means to be taken to prevent the balance from running so low as to cause uncasiness of distrust. It is admitted on all hands that if the gold reserve, together with the available cash should be reduced as low as \$75,000. means to be taken to prevent the balance from running so low as to cause uneasiness or distrust. It is admitted on all hands that if the gold reserve, together with the available cash, should be reduced as low as \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000, a point would be reached where it would be wise to build up the Treasury balance. No action looking to this has been taken up to this time by Secretary Carlisle for two reasons: The first is, that he does not desire to complicate the financial discussion in Congress by thrusting upon them the recommendation to strengthen the Treasury, and the second is, that he has hoped that the Government revenues would so increase as to make Congressional action unnecessary. This hope has not yet been realized and a number of financial propositions for the purpose of building up the Treasury cash are under discussion. The one that seems to meet with the most favor in official circles is to have passed by Congress a joint resolution permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the collage of the 130,000,000 cunces of silver now in the Treasury, and to issue silver notes against the selg-niorage. This, it is said, would immediately place \$50,000,000 cunces of silver now in the Treasury, available to meet current expenses. This proposition, however, like all other financial propositions and schemes, has opposition, and it is not probable that this or any other scheme will be submitted to Congress by Secretary Carlisle until the silver question is disposed of one way or the other. one way or the other.

TROUBLE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

A Dispute as to the Boundary Line Betwee Washington, Aug. 31.-There is more trou

ble on the Mexican border, and this time it threatens to assume a more serious aspect, for It hinges on a dispute as to the real boundary line between the United States and Mexico. report on the matter was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas. He says that he was informed by the commanding officer at Fort Ringgold that the Sheriff of Hi daigo county received information that a party of armed Mexicans had crossed the United States border and seized a flock of 3,000 sheep and the brother of the absent proprietor, man named Salenas. Capt. Furbish. U. S. A and twenty men were sent to investigate, and the statement given in the Sheriff's communication was found to be correct. According to Capt. Furbish's report the sheep were grazing on a piece of land which is claimed by parties living on both sides of the Rio Girande. Owing to changes in the river this proporty is cut off from the American side, and the parties occupying land adjacent on both sides of the river dispute its ownership. The seizing party acted under instructions from Mexican Custom House officials at Matamoras. Capt. Furbush says that he read the instructions given the Mexican official in charge and found that he was directed to take two assistants, to make the seizines, but he took twenty armed men with him. Gen. Wheaton has instructed Capt. Furbush to hold both the seizing party and the Sheriff and not to allow any person to cross or recross the river pending action by the War Department. Owing to the international aspect the affair has assumed on account of the disputed boundary line, no action will be taken until a conference has been had with the officials of the State Department. the statement given in the Sheriff's communi-

Gen, Mckerver on the Retired List. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 .- Brevet Brig.-Gen.

Chauncey McKeever, the senior Assistant Adutant-General of the army, was placed on the retired list to-day. This is Gen. McKeever's sixty-fourth birthday, and the retirement is on account of age. He is stationed at Chicago as Adjutant-General of the Department of th Missouri. Gen. McKeever served many years Missouri. Gen. McKeever served many years in the War Department in this city and was a candidate for the Adjutant-Generaley on the retirement of Gens. Drum and Kilton. Gen. Williams the present Adjutant-General, will retire in November next, and with Gen. McKeever out of the way, the succession to the office is confined to Gen. Vincent and Gen. Ruggles. The retirement of Gen. Williams will cause the promotions of Liout-Colonel Breck, stationed at Governor's Island. N.Y. and of Major Ward, at Omaha, thus leaving a vacancy-sin the rank of Major in the Adjutant General's department. It is learned that this vacancy will be filled in a very short time.

A "Month's Mind" for the Late Father Corp.

A "month's mind" for the late P. M. Corr. who died in Ireland while in pursuit of health, was held yesterday in St. Bridget's Church in Jersey City, of which he was paster. A solemn requiem mass was sung. Bishop Wigger and requiem mass was sung. Bishop Wigger and a large number of clergymen assisted at the services, and the church was crowded. The Rev. Father Dornin, Father Corr's successor, was the celebrant of the mass. Father Ryan deacen, and Father Smith sub-deacen. Among the clergymen present were Vicar-General (Connor, Fathers Cody of Newark, Finnegue, S. J., of St. Peter's College, Smith of St. Joseph's, Donohue of Brocklyn, Stafford of Seton Hall, O'Connor of Harrison, and Clancy of St. Bridget's.

Bishop McMahon's Will. HARTFORD, Aug. 31.—Bishop McMahon's will

was admitted to probate to-day. There are several bequests of small sums to churches, one of \$500 to the Bishop's sister, one of \$1,000 to the diocese in saying masses for the repose of the Bishop's soul, and the rest is given to the cathedral corporation.

D GUARD'S LOSS. of the Old Guard yeste arred armory at Fifth ave street and searched the bi-abris to see if anything was once a priceless colf ery little was found that

of m of fire or water, and the met, ir loss total. The sword of the caped go Washington McLeau and the were found uninjured. The fing. from a burned cabinet In th TOWN the armory, and it is almost a loss not destroyed, as the eabl mirac to elevator shaft, where the fire and flag and books were in the eat the house of one of the orgat are very valuable, one flas \$3,000. It was presented alone the sons of a former com-

Thomas P. Ferris Major mande n, who was at the armory morning, held a consult al officers of the Guar hold an officers mee con at the headquarte morning, held a consult all officers of the Guar o hold an officers mee from the firmers and the headquarte Firmers's Association.

In street and a general me growing to discuss the loss and course to pursue. The bull of fir the organization will urged at the two meeting have held the scheme under some time. It is proposed to the selection of t

the burned armory were idand each member insured.
These were nearly all de-175 uniformed members.
It not now turn out ten-burned which cannot be burned which cannot be e raintings of Capt. Bar-capt. Harriques. Gen-aits of twenty-five deud and somely framed reso-Ancient and Honourable

FIGHT OVER A SYNAGOGUE WINDOW.

Supervising Its Construction

The rear yard at 131 Cannon street is also at the back of the synagogue Awath Scholomo, which fronts on 140 and 142 Columbia stree There is one window in the rear of the synagogue and recently it was decided to put in another. Policeman Morris Col en of the Prince street station, who is a member of the synagogue, was directed to supervise the

Workmen had knocked a hole through the wall of the synagogue when Wolf Simmons. 8 wall of the syllagogue when woll simmons tenant of 131 Cannon street, and Samuel Herman of 275 Third street, the owner of the property, came into the yard. They declared that the window should not be built. Herman, setzing an axe, proceeded to demolish the framing which had been eracted. Foliceman Cohen at once jumped out of the window into the yard, and telling the men that he was an officer although in citizen's ciothes, placed, them under arrest.

omeer although in citizen's ciothes, passet; them under arrest.

They objected to being arrested under the circumstances, and Simmons smashed Cohor in the left eye, causing a lump the size of a hen's egg to appear. At the same time Horman grabbed him around the neck and began to choke him. By this time more tenants had arrived upon the scene, and the four or five workmen had jumped into the yard from the window.

window.
For a while there was noisy fighting. Then some policemen arrived from the Union Market station and Simmons and Horman were arrested. In the Essex Market Court they were held for trial for assaulting Cohen.

CAN'T BE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

El'zabeth's Veteran Zouaves Too Old for the Proposed Reorganization. ELIZABETH, Aug. 31.-The Veteran Zouaves of this city who, until a few months ago, were onnected with the New Jersey National Guard

as Gatling Gun Company A, have been in-formed that they are too old to any longer be connected with the National Guard. The company was disbanded some months ago and its arms, equipments, and Gatling guns forwarded to Trenton Arsenal. The Zouaves warded to Trenton Arsenal. The Zouaves were officially notified, however, by Gen. Plume that by reorganizing under the State law and agreeing to wear the National Guard uniform their application for reinstatement in the service would be favorably considered. They did this and then formally applied to be restored only to be told now that as all of them but two are over 45 they cannot be accepted as militiamen. Gen. Plume knew this, they say, when he issued his official order suggesting the steps for them to take to get back in the service. They contend that he has been guilty of duplicity toward them in the matter and are indignant. Gen. Drake, their commander, says he will prefer charges against Gen. Plume says he will prefer charges against Gen. Plume to the State Military Board and force him to explain why he sent out such a misleading order.

Sixty-two Architects Compete for the New Comptroller Myers was notified resterday

that another set of plans for the new municipal building had been received at the Custom House, this time from a Paris architect. This makes a total of sixty-two plans entered in the competition, thirty-seven of which were received yesterday. Among them were sets from St. Louis. Boston, and New Britain. Conn. The contest will close at noon to-day, when the Kew Municipal Building Commission will meet at the Mayor's office to receive the plan

Mr. Tekulsky Again Their Candidate. Morris Tekulsky. President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, has again been chosen as the candidate of the New Jork delegation for reflection. The selection was upangation for reelection. The selection as unanimous, and was made on Tuesday atternoon
at a meeting of the city associations held to
arrange the preliminaries for the eighteenth
annual convention, which meets at Syracuse
on Sept. 5. Mr. Tekulsky has been President
of the Second Ward Liquor Dealers' association, President of the becomd District Liquor
Dealers' Association, and President and VicePresident of the State association.

Mr. Davenport Hasn't Morred Yet. Although the time mentioned in the notice sent to John I. Davenport, orderin.: him to va-cate rooms 174, 176, and 178 in the Post Office building expired at midnight. Postmaster building expired at midnight. Postmaster Dayton, up to the hour be left his office yesterday afternoon, had heard nathing from the Chief Supervisor of Elections. Mr. Dayenport could not be found yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel or at the Units League Club, Whether he is in this city, washington, or at his home in Connecticut no baseems to know. Chief Clerk Doran said that he had neithes seen nor heard from him for several days.

Five Days More Time for Russe'l Sage. Judge Gilegerick of the Court of Common or giving Russell Pleas has granted h to serve his sage five more day amended answer to Delia Keegan in her cover \$100,000 damas of marriage. The basis of the nu-the statement by Laws that he had received ing the character of 18 mplaint of Mrs. more time was tt for Mr. Bage ideace attack-

News o Kearsarge and The terrible experie the monitor Nantuck tate repairs at essels, and for

ing the hurricane v the Norfolk Navy Yar this reason the cruise North Carolina and The gunboat Conec Colombo, Cerlon, nine Rab-El-Mandeb, a j Naval officers are u-markable showing to gunboat type. The the China station.

Away. The Italian Wa Gioja, which The Italian warshi Amerigo Vespucel, a River since oghors. The cadets from Leghorn. have been at anchor it Aug. 13, sailed yeste-vessels have on board the Italian Royal Nevi

Gov. Flower G. ALBANY, Aug. 31 .from the North Woods He is bronzed by wind fion. He said that he hunting in the vicinity. The Governor, when ley pardon case, said the anything new about it, the Governor of the resthe Governor said he part of the case to-more.

Voude, er returned

Hatteras dure

val reserves of rolina will be

the Straits of 2.130 miles, of at this reif the smaller in proceed to

P. M. to-day.

and looks, as deer while Inn. et the Crow-dot heard of he informed learing and k info that d ime